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HIGHER FLAVOUR THROUGH
MACEDONIAN TOBACCO

LAW REPORT

THE JERUSALEM POST

August 31, 1954

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Criminal Appeal
Before: Justices Olshan (President), Silberg, Goren.
Raphael Dukorsky, Appellant v. The Attorney General (Cr. 40/54)

UNLAWFUL ARREST MAY BE RESISTED

Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday entertained to luncheon the Prime Minister and Mrs. Shatz, the Ambassador to the U.S. and Mrs. Abba Eban, and the Ambassador to Great Britain and Mrs. Elisha Eliahu. Mr. Ben-Zvi received the chairman of the United Israel Appeal in Peru and Mrs. Marcus Perlmutter yesterday. They were accompanied by Mr. M. Ussishkin, of the Keren Hayesod Executive. On Sunday, the President received Mr. J. Gennach of New York, who presented him with an 18th century Koran manuscript for the Ben-Zvi Institute. Mr. Gennach also presented a Yeminite manuscript of a collection of sermons and palmam as well as a document describing agricultural activities among the Yeminite Jews.

The National Israel Bond Delegation, which arrived almost a week ago, toured Haifa, the Port and the Kishon development project yesterday, as part of their two-week study of schemes in which Bond Funds are invested. The New York delegation, which arrived a few days after the National group, spent a day in Tel Aviv inspecting factories. Later, they met with the Inspector General of the Police, Mr. E. Sahar.

A memorial meeting for Mr. Marcus Kaplan of Stockholm was held yesterday in the presence of the Swedish Ambassador, Mrs. Veta Asker, members of the World Wise and Israel Wise Executive and local leaders. In the Wino Kindergarten in Holon, which was established with the aid of financial contributions by Mr. Kaplan.

YOUR friends and relatives read this paper — let them know your social and family news through The Jerusalem Post.

400 'Palmachniks' Mourn Yitzhak Sadeh

REHOVOT, Monday. — Some 400 former members of the Palmach gathered at Givat Brenner today to honour the memory of Yitzhak Sadeh, founder of Palmach, on the second anniversary of his death. Wreaths were laid on his grave by Mr. Yigal Alon and Miss Shoshana Spector in the name of Palmach veterans, and by representatives of Givat Brenner.

Speakers at this evening's meeting, at which the work and aspiration of Sadeh were described, were Mr. Alon, Professor Yochanan Ratnoff of the Technion, Mr. Y. Galiati and Mr. Moshe Shamir. Songs of the War of Independence were sung by Miss Shoshana Damari.

ALL WORKERS in the food industry are now required to undergo lung examinations before receiving work permits. Anti-Tuberculosis League clinics will be available for this purpose.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

- Exhibition of the month: Pottery, watercolours by Paul Klee, display of three tapestries, Old Jerusalem, National Museum, 10-1, 2-4 p.m.
- Paintings, Sculpture and Applied Art of the 19th and 20th centuries, National Museum, 10-1, 2-4 p.m.
- "Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition at the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" exhibition, 10-1, 2-4 p.m.
- Department of Antiquities. Special exhibition chababite objects from Tel Abu Matar near Beersheba, including various finds from a Chalcolithic and Middle Bronze Age site, Tel Abu Matar, Rehov Shlomo Hamalek, Open 9-1, 4-6.
- Library: American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla, Rd. Entrance free, 9-1, 2-4 p.m.
- Tours: Hebrew University conducted tour, new Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.
- Film Shows: Keren Hayesod, for tourists and workers, 11:30 a.m.
- Concert: Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Kol Zion Chorus, Emma Shaver, soprano, Mark Lavry, conductor; Choral music and songs of the ghetto and Israel, 7:30 a.m.
- TEL AVIV
- Paintings by Mane Katz, also "Modern French Art", exhibition of colour reproductions, Museum, 10-1, 2-4 p.m.
- Concert: Recorded Music, including "Egmont" overture, Mozart's flute sonata and the New World Symphony, presented by the Municipal Education and Culture Dept., Gan Ha'etanan, 8 p.m.
- Film: Film show for children, "In the Foreign Legion", with Abbot and Costello, E.O.A. House, 7 p.m.
- Theatre: Chamber Theatre, Summer season until Sept. 1, 1954. Habimah, "The Crucible", Habimah Theatre, 8:30 p.m.
- HAIFA
- Exhibition: Modern Museum Graphic, Municipal Museum of Modern Art — Town Hall, 10-1, 4-8 Exhibition closing today.
- Paintings, gouache, monotype, watercolor, Tracyn Art Gallery, 4 Rehov Shoshana (opp. Zion Hotel), 10-1, 1-4 p.m.
- Gramophone Recitals: Haydn: "Die Schöpfung" — Vienna Opera Choir & Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor, Clemens Kraus — Wino Garden, Rehov, 8:30 p.m.
- THEATRE: Do-Re-Mi, "Silva" (The Princess), Rama Hall, 8:30 p.m.
- PARADES: Habimah, "The Golden", 8:30 p.m.

The Supreme Court quashed a verdict of the Haifa District Court, sitting as a Court of Appeal (Cr. 4. 188/53) according to which the appellant had been found guilty of assaulting a policeman and sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

The appellant, Raphael Dukorsky, was summoned to the Haifa Police Station in October 1952 in connection with the theft of two tires in which the officer conducting the investigation suspected him of being implicated. He admitted knowing who had bought the stolen tires and promised to arrange for their return.

When his efforts proved to be unsuccessful, he reported his failure to the police, adding a remark to the effect that he was not a servant of the police. The officer in charge of the investigation reacted to this comment by announcing that he had proof that Dukorsky himself had knowingly bought the stolen tires and that he was therefore detaining him.

The appellant handed over some of his personal belongings to the policeman on duty at the police station and refused to be searched or to enter the detention cell. He was thereupon forcibly confined to the cell after resisting the efforts of the policeman. On that same day, he was charged with resisting a policeman in the course of his duty.

On being found guilty by the Magistrate's Court, he appealed to the District Court, Haifa, which confirmed the verdict of the lower court, whereupon an appeal was lodged with the Supreme Court.

Supreme Court Judgment

The Supreme Court, in a judgment delivered by the President, Justice Olshan, confirmed the verdict of the District Court, Haifa, which confirmed the verdict of the lower court, whereupon an appeal was lodged with the Supreme Court.

Yesterday's Press

'Lack of Coordination' Decried

There have been serious instances of lack of coordination among government departments, writes "Haboker" (General Zionist). The location of the new floating drydock was not discussed with the relevant ministries. The project of a permanent anchorage was taken up just recently, and no temporary emplacement can be found that will not obstruct harbour traffic. As a result, the drydock will be unused for a period of years, and it will have to be maintained at a high cost in the meantime.

Encouraging Development

On the occasion of the recent meeting of the Arab Farmers and Workers' Union, "Al Hanihi" (Mapam) lauds the achievements of the Arab Department of the Histadrut, which founded the Fund, and finds the experience of the past four years in organizing Arab cooperatives very encouraging.

Neglect of Capital

"Zmanit" (Progressive) deals with the well-known economic, sanitary and aesthetic neglect of Jerusalem, and finds no reason to assume that the latest set of recommendations drawn up to remedy the situation — this time by the Civic Council for Jerusalem — has a better chance of being implemented than previous proposals.

Public Blessing

Our case against the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian settlement is not confined to its omissions. No less damaging to Israel are certain provisions expressly stated or so to speak, expressly absent. And let it be stressed at this point that the United States has publicly given its blessing to this settlement and therefore shares in the responsibility for it.

Article IV of the Heads of Agreement

We are engaged in a most serious discussion with the two Western Powers on all these problems. We have denounced the granting of any arms to the Arab States as long as there is no peace in the region owing to their refusal to make peace. We have proclaimed and we shall continue to proclaim that so long as they obstruct the advent of peace, the arms they receive or buy are intended first and foremost to be used against us. We have exposed the delusion and the absurdity of giving arms to these states for the sake of defending democracy. How can democracy be upheld where it is defended by rulers who trample it underfoot, or by the masses of the people to whom it means nothing at all? We shall also continue to repudiate the fallacy that the giving of arms is the shortest way to stabilize the Arab countries internally. Arms are no cure for the pernicious disease of instability, by which these countries are afflicted. The only form of stability which can spring from the grant of arms to a ruling clique is a totalitarian dictatorship. Are these the objectives of the leaders of the free world in the Middle East?

Any increase in the strength and status of a people, which pursues peace and works to promote international security is beneficial to that nation as well as to its neighbours. This is not the case if the enhanced power and position are achieved by a country which maintains an illegal state of belligerence against her neighbour and refuses to make peace with her in compliance with her international obligations. It is this strengthening of such a nation which is a blow to peace and stability in the region, and thereby in the whole world.

A distinction must first be made between Egypt's sovereignty in the Canal Zone and her control of the Canal itself. The Canal is an international waterway of far-reaching importance. It can on no account be considered an Egyptian river. Under the terms of a famous international Convention, Egypt is obliged to ensure an unimpeded passage through the Canal for ships of all nations and of all types, including naval vessels, in respect of which she has a special obligation. Even an express Resolution of the Security Council, which demands that Egypt practice self-restraint and called for its discontinuance, failed to force Egypt to behave. If that is her attitude towards the Canal, what line does she take with regard to the rest of her territory?

The new agreement which is about to be concluded between Egypt and Britain, the main provisions of which have already been intimated, is intended, it is true, to reaffirm Egypt's obligations under the Convention. But if no effective step has been taken to enforce Egypt's obligations, what advantage can there be in a renewed verbal reaffirmation of the broken obligations?

The Government of Israel is not aware of any concrete guarantee given by or even demanded of Egypt to ensure her compliance with the Security Council decision, on the signature of a treaty which yields her such a tremendous gain.

Yet Britain and America stand among the foremost sponsors of the Resolution adopted by the Security Council. Only a few days ago the Government of the United States reiterated its support of this Resolution and proclaimed its desire to see it implemented. But the Powers have not yet taken any effective step to ensure implementation.

Military Strength

The transfer of the Canal Zone to the military control of Egypt increases at one stroke, and to a very considerable extent, her capacity for aggression against Israel. This far-reaching shift in the balance of strength between Egypt and the United States, reinforced by the evacuation itself does not involve the handing over of military stores to Egypt. It is enough that the Canal Zone, with which the Zone is well supplied to make clear what is here involved. These large-scale material reinforcements, which are the lot of a State which invaded the Land of Israel in defiance of the United Nations, which still occupies an area to which she has no sovereign title and which refuses to advance from the Armistice towards a peaceful settlement in accordance with her obligations under the Charter.

In this situation, what should have been the attitude of the Powers directly concerned in its anxiety to preserve peace and stability in the Middle East? It should either have made the evacuation contingent upon the acceptance by Egypt of an obligation to make peace with Israel or if such a condition was not acceptable, it should have tried to effect special assistance to Israel to strengthen her military position and to ensure that the balance of power would be tipped in her favour.

On the occasion of the recent meeting of the Arab Farmers and Workers' Union, "Al Hanihi" (Mapam) lauds the achievements of the Arab Department of the Histadrut, which founded the Fund, and finds the experience of the past four years in organizing Arab cooperatives very encouraging.

The action as a whole should be interesting in the obliteration of backwardness and exploitation in the Arab sector, which is a vital factor in our farming and may prove decisive in bringing about agricultural self-sufficiency, adds the paper "Davar" (Histadrut) on the other hand, charges Mapam with inconsistency and a political sleight-of-hand in connection with its recommendations with regard to the liquidation of the "Hanihi" House.

"Herut" bears a black frame around the headline announcing the death of the Ramat Razei watchman — member of Herut — at the hands of infiltrators, demands retaliatory measures, and states that we "reacted" to attacks on other settlements but did not avenge the recent triple murder of Nevezer Betar, another Herut outpost.

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We are not aware what arms Egypt is to receive in the near future; at what pace Iraq's armament will proceed and what dimensions will be given to the defence of the Arab countries, which are the Arab countries next on the list after these two. One thing we do know: that any arms given in this way will aggravate the existing inequality to our disadvantage, and that apart from their intrinsic military value, according to their quantity and quality, this very grant will constitute a political step which is bound to further stiffen resistance to peace and inflame war passions. A policy which stems from the declared resolve to promote stability within the area and organize it for the defence of the area, and which aims at the defeat of its own purpose, and achieves the opposite, by generating within the region explosive forces liable to disturb its stability and sow the seeds of a new round of bloody clashes in the future.

Want Region Stable

For a long time past there have been operating within the region political forces which have generated constant unrest and are liable at any moment to erupt in the attempts of one country to swallow up another. In these very days there have been indications of revival of such tendencies. Israel must stand on guard against such surprises, which may call it to defend its security and forestall trouble. It is our earnest desire to see the surrounding region stable and united, with ourselves assisting its development and in the strengthening of its security.

The security of the region can only be based on the achievement of peace within it, and the participation of all its parts in the defence of peace. The warnings we have expressed to those who frame Western policy have led to attempts on their part to reassure us. We have been told that there is no intention whatsoever of abandoning Israel, and that if the balance of strength came to be seriously upset, special care would be taken of our security.

We heartily appreciate the goodwill and sympathy which have found expression in these statements. The British Government is today headed by the illustrious statesman whose faith in the future of the Zionist enterprise is one of the abiding elements of his political creed. Nor have we any reason for not believing in the sincerity and good intentions of the President of the United States. We are fully aware that the Powers are not in the least interested in a new conflagration in the region, and that the policy with which we are contending is by no means rooted in a deliberate design to injure Israel. But in political life it is not the intention but the concrete result which is decisive. We cannot accept these assurances as counterbalancing the new facts of strength which are crystallizing before our very eyes to our distinct detriment, or the incisive political impressions which are being graven deep in the mind of rulers of men. We look for deeds which will demonstrate the sincerity of the assurances and will translate them into the language of facts.

About four years ago a Declaration was issued over the signatures of the United States, the United Kingdom and France. We had not sought it, and it was not binding upon us. Nor do we believe that it was originally meant to satisfy us. But

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Prime Minister's Knesset Statement

(Continued from Page 1)

Canal Zone Base can be reactivated. Such reactivation may take place in the event of an attack on Egypt, or on one of the Arab countries in the Middle East, or on Turkey. The definition actually used is one which is completely novel in international practice. It is this "any country" which at the date of signature of the present agreement is a party to the Treaty of Joint Defence between Arab League States. So this Arab League security pact, which is nothing but an instrument created for the purpose of waging war against Israel, has now been found worthy of activation by Britain and, indirectly, of approval by the United States. This impudently serves virtually to obliterate the real character of the Arab League security pact, and to present it to the world opinion as an internationally legitimate and respectable organization — a body with which regional defence may well be coordinated, and which these countries can properly be based on. On the other hand, the omission of Israel from the list of countries in whose defence it is permitted to present the Canal Zone Base, places a distinctive stamp on the whole agreement.

Let us be precise in our reaction to this exclusion of Israel. Our security does not necessarily depend on the reactivation of the Canal Zone Base. But what concerns us in the present context is the attitude of the Great Powers of the free world to the problem of security of our region and of each country in it. From this point of view, and inasmuch as the terms of the agreement reflect this attitude, it is a political implication of the exclusion of Israel, and the effect that Israel is being abandoned to her fate, as if she had no place among the countries of the Middle East, or as if her position at the hour of the trial was the concern of no one.

Aid to Egypt

The evacuation of the Canal Zone by Britain forms the starting point of a policy of military and economic assistance to Egypt on the part of America — a policy which must be examined in the light of the decision of the United States Government to grant military aid to Iraq. These two departures merge into one general trend of the so-called arming of the Arab states at the heart of the campaign of hatred and the plotting of revenge which they are conducting against Israel.

Here we are up against an active policy, the inevitable result of which is the widening of the military gap between Egypt and Israel. Can this gift of arms appear otherwise than a premium on the maintenance of a state of war, and a penalty on the offer of peace?

We must remember that in any case there is a military inequality to our disadvantage, between ourselves and Egypt in respect of heavy armament, apart from the hereditary gap between the manpower resources of the two countries. Moreover, our security balance is not expressed solely by the contrast between our forces and those of Egypt. The ring of hatred created around us by the Arab League impels us to estimate our military potential as set against the combined strength of all our Arab neighbours together. It is true that we too have advantages, mainly qualitative, some of them very substantial. But what disturbs us and makes us resentful at this moment is the fact that the United States Government should be adding further to the odds against us. This course will concern us and call for our protest in increasing measure if the tendency inherent in the military aid is to continue and expand, without any attempt being made to redress the balance.

We have heard much of the promise to grant military and economic assistance to Egypt in due course. When this promise was finally made public, it was found to have been made conditional on an agreement being reached between Egypt and Britain, but to have contained no condition of any kind in respect of Israel — neither a condition of peace at the time of the offer of military aid, nor a condition of terminating the blockade as a return for economic assistance. The principle which is proper in its application to others does not operate with respect to us.

Economic aid to Egypt may be justified on its merits. Israel itself is a country which has enjoyed for years, and still enjoys, American economic assistance. The grants-in-aid received from the United States have been of great value to us in alleviating our financial difficulties, caused mainly by mass immigration. Let me say on this occasion, openly and expressly, that we owe a debt of gratitude to the American people and its Government for this invaluable assistance. There is no question but that Arab countries too, are entitled to receive such help from the United States. But we do not see why a country which requests economic aid should not be called upon first of all to refrain from deliberately causing economic harm to its neighbour, especially if in so doing it is violating the principles of the Charter and breaking the terms of the Armistice Agreement.

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in that Declaration it was stated that in the supply of arms to Israel on the one hand and the Arab countries on the other a principle of balance would be maintained. This undertaking is now being regarded by the one-sided American military aid to the Arab countries. It was also stated in that document that no arms would be given unless the receiving country undertook to abstain from aggression. This promise, too, has apparently not been kept.

It is true that in recent days we have heard from the rulers of Cairo words which seem to hint at readiness for a peaceful settlement with Israel. In spite of all our yearning for true signs of peace, we must in the light of our experience, beware of being led astray by deceptive tactics. Only time will tell whether these words were sincerely meant, or whether this was nothing but an attempt to null and mislead the authorities in Washington.

Israel Not a Pawn

We are far from falling into panic, but we shall avoid illusions. We should be able to end new trials if we are in store for us. But we shall not exempt from responsibility those who by their policy may bring nearer or aggravate these ordeals.

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We heartily appreciate the goodwill and sympathy which have found expression in these statements. The British Government is today headed by the illustrious statesman whose faith in the future of the Zionist enterprise is one of the abiding elements of his political creed. Nor have we any reason for not believing in the sincerity and good intentions of the President of the United States. We are fully aware that the Powers are not in the least interested in a new conflagration in the region, and that the policy with which we are contending is by no means rooted in a deliberate design to injure Israel. But in political life it is not the intention but the concrete result which is decisive. We cannot accept these assurances as counterbalancing the new facts of strength which are crystallizing before our very eyes to our distinct detriment, or the incisive political impressions which are being graven deep in the mind of rulers of men. We look for deeds which will demonstrate the sincerity of the assurances and will translate them into the language of facts.

About four years ago a Declaration was issued over the signatures of the United States, the United Kingdom and France. We had not sought it, and it was not binding upon us. Nor do we believe that it was originally meant to satisfy us. But

Public Blessing

Our case against the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian settlement is not confined to its omissions. No less damaging to Israel are certain provisions expressly stated or so to speak, expressly absent. And let it be stressed at this point that the United States has publicly given its blessing to this settlement and therefore shares in the responsibility for it.

Article IV of the Heads of Agreement for the Canal Zone

We are engaged in a most serious discussion with the two Western Powers on all these problems. We have denounced the granting of any arms to the Arab States as long as there is no peace in the region owing to their refusal to make peace. We have proclaimed and we shall continue to proclaim that so long as they obstruct the advent of peace, the arms they receive or buy are intended first and foremost to be used against us. We have exposed the delusion and the absurdity of giving arms to these states for the sake of defending democracy. How can democracy be upheld where it is defended by rulers who trample it underfoot, or by the masses of the people to whom it means nothing at all? We shall also continue to repudiate the fallacy that the giving of arms is the shortest way to stabilize the Arab countries internally. Arms are no cure for the pernicious disease of instability, by which these countries are afflicted. The only form of stability which can spring from the grant of arms to a ruling clique is a totalitarian dictatorship. Are these the objectives of the leaders of the free world in the Middle East?

We are not aware what arms Egypt is to receive in the near future; at what pace Iraq's armament will proceed and what dimensions will be given to the defence of the Arab countries, which are the Arab countries next on the list after these two. One thing we do know: that any arms given in this way will aggravate the existing inequality to our disadvantage, and that apart from their intrinsic military value, according to their quantity and quality, this very grant will constitute a political step which is bound to further stiffen resistance to peace and inflame war passions. A policy which stems from the declared resolve to promote stability within the area and organize it for the defence of the area, and which aims at the defeat of its own purpose, and achieves the opposite, by generating within the region explosive forces liable to disturb its stability and sow the seeds of a new round of bloody clashes in the future.

Want Region Stable

For a long time past there have been operating within the region political forces which have generated constant unrest and are liable at any moment to erupt in the attempts of one country to swallow up another. In these very days there have been indications of revival of such tendencies. Israel must stand on guard against such surprises, which may call it to defend its security and forestall trouble. It is our earnest desire to see the surrounding region stable and united, with ourselves assisting its development and in the strengthening of its security.

The security of the region can only be based on the achievement of peace within it, and the participation of all its parts in the defence of peace. The warnings we have expressed to those who frame Western policy have led to attempts on their part to reassure us. We have been told that there is no intention whatsoever of abandoning Israel, and that if the balance of strength came to be seriously upset

Burg, Aranne Clash Over Radio Weekly

A serious disagreement has arisen between Mr. Yossi Burgin, Minister of Post and Telecommunications, and Mr. Ze'ev Aranne, Minister without Portfolio, regarding the latter's plan to issue a radio newspaper which will be dedicated to the problems of information and radio. "Zemanim" reports this morning.

According to the plan suggested by Mr. Aranne, who heads the Information and Crisis Education Services, a quarter of a million copies of the paper will be published and distributed free of charge every Thursday.

Mr. Burg opposes the plan because it would increase from IL.5 to IL.7 the annual fee for a radio licence. The Ministry of Finance also opposes any addition to the present budget. "Zmanim" states

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SOLOISTS:
Mascia Predit (Soprano)
Grener Dictionovskay

(Cello)
Aldo Ciccolini (Piano)
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Economic News from Abroad

While inventories still shrink in the U.S. in July, the general economic situation was stable, according to a Department of Commerce survey. Personal income was almost as high as a year ago, sales stood about the April-June rate and industrial production was only slightly lower. The construction of private homes, backed by government loans, rose 10 percent higher than a year ago.

Export accounts for 20 percent of Western Germany's industrial turnover, and its share is increasing. In machine building, the share of exports is 30 percent, and in vehicles 20 percent.

More countries are expected to follow Japan and Israel and send trade missions to Moscow.

India's iron and manganese mining industries are in a crisis following a slump in overseas demand. Several mines have closed down and about 100,000 workers have been laid off.

Morocco's citrus fruit production rose from 185,000 tons in 1952 to 220,000 tons in 1953. The citrus groves total 340,000 dunams.

A tire and tube factory is to be set up in Alexandria by the Egyptian and engineering companies. The initial expenses are estimated at £2,500,000. The initial capacity, 180,000 tires and tubes a year, is to be doubled at a later stage. The factory is to cover Egyptian consumption, and to leave a margin for export to Arab countries.

A striking revival of private savings has taken place in Britain in recent years. While available resources provided through the public sector declined from £70m in 1951 to £40m in 1953, net company and public corporation savings

rose by £120 and private savings, which had been negative in the first post-war years, increased from £20m to £70m.

The Lebanon is staging a national home-coming week for Lebanese abroad and expecting 300,000 visitors in 1955. An increasing number of tourists who change planes in the Lebanon, spend a few days there.

Last year, British housewives spent about £1m on quince, fruit, poultry, game, sausages and concentrated fruit juices are marketed in this form, but quick-frozen cooked food has not been selling well.

In the face of declining world markets, Canada will have to raise her exports of wheat by 40 percent to avoid a further increase of wheat stocks, which are already taxing the storage facilities. Barley, a drastic crop failure in the prairie provinces this year's crop will amount to over 500m bushels (4m tons), while Canada's domestic consumption is 160m bushels and exports last year came to 240m bushels. The present carry-over is almost 600m bushels.

On the basis of the minimum oil output guaranteed by the International Oil Consortium, Iran's total direct income as a result of the new oil agreement will amount to \$400m for the first three years. This minimum, however, is only half the capacity of the Abadan refinery and Iran's oil revenue will increase with stepped-up production.

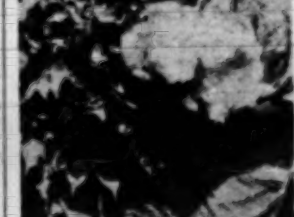
The Hari Levant Fair will open on September 2. Among the participants are Britain, Belgium, West Germany, Spain, Israel, Jordan, Iran and Indonesia. A large part of the exhibition, is to be devoted to agricultural machinery.

Israel Cotton to Meet Local Needs

By RUTH CALE
NOW that the first harvest proves that Israel can grow high-grade cotton, the area under cultivation of this vital crop next season will be 10,000 dunams, expected to cover one-sixth of the country's annual requirements which, it is hoped, may be fully met in three years or so.

The 3,000 dunams now being harvested in the Beisan Valley area and the Northern Negev will yield between 270 and 300 tons of so fine a fibre that a British textile firm, which viewed the samples, announced its readiness to buy the entire crop. In addition the 450 to 500 tons of seed extracted will be used partly for seedling purposes and partly for oil manufacture.

Experiments with cotton cultivation began at the Rehovot Agricultural Station soon after the inception of the state. In 1953, the first cotton was taken into the field for the first time, when small trial crops were raised from Egyptian, Cypriot and Californian seed. The Californian proved the best, as concerns both quality and quantity of the yield; indeed, it beat Californian averages of 250 kg. to the dunam by yielding 300 kg. to the dunam.



Picking the first cotton.

Photo by Cale
The seed will bring additional revenue. A ginning plant for seed extraction has been set up at Beisan.

The Shmuel Farm, named after the California farmer Sam Hamburg, plans to add 10,000 dunams to its present 3,000, and raise cotton on nearly half that area. For the past two years Mr. Hamburg has been shipping seeds and machinery to Israel. He has sent an expert technician, and he himself has visited the farm every two months to follow the experiments.

Negev Quality
In the Northern Negev, where picking will start a little later, the cotton seems just as good as that at Beisan, which proves that cultivation does not have to be limited to one area in Israel. Cotton needs hot, dry air and heavy chalky soil, both of which are available here in large quantities. It also needs constant care, including spraying against plant diseases. Together with much irrigation, this raises cultivation costs. On

Cotton Yarn Output To Be Increased

The output of local cotton yarn is expected to increase by about 60 tons (20 percent) as a result of the understanding reached between the Association of Cotton Spinners and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Except for the "Ata" plants, the spinning mills, have so far been working mostly in two shifts, but now the supply of raw cotton is to be increased and will make a third shift possible. The additional production is to consist mainly of 80s and 100s counts, which have hitherto been imported.

The Ministry has also agreed to allocate about 250,000 spindles to the cotton industry, which has been bottlenecked by the lack of spindles in many plants.

New Flour Mill For Beerseba

The "Hamashbir" flour mill at Beerseba is nearing completion, and it is expected to start production by the end of 1954. The mill, which occupies a seven-story, 25-metre high building on a 20-dunam plot, is equipped with the most modern machinery and six elevators of 200-ton capacity. The mill will produce 40 tons of flour daily, which will be distributed to the Beerseba area.

Other flour mills have also been expanding and modernizing. The output of the Grand Moulins plant has increased by about 50 percent and new equipment is being installed at the Hayotz mill in Tel Aviv. The total milling capacity of the country, approximately 25,000 tons, is now about 20 percent higher than two years ago. On the other hand, bread consumption has fallen now that the price has been raised, making the use of bread less profitable.

Prizes for Productivity

FOR the past four years an organized effort has been made by the Ministry of Labour, the Histadrut and the Manufacturers' Association to make our factories aware of the need for increased productivity. The effort has been difficult at first. Hardly anyone believed that the worker could be taken out of his daily routine and think of ways to improve it. Yet the Histadrut and the Manufacturers' Association, first in cooperation with the Government and later with the full aid and support of the Ministry of Labour, went about setting up productivity councils in every industry.

The 21st of Tammuz which has become associated with prizes was marked this year with the creation of a new award—the Eliezer Kaplan Productivity Prize, which honors workers and employers who have made outstanding contributions to efficiency and the improvement of working methods. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the ceremony was that the managers and the industrialists who were awarded prizes were no less thrilled by the workers' efforts than the workers themselves.

120 Councils
One hundred and twenty councils are now in existence, and they have turned the distaste for labor and management into cooperation and even admiration. The worker, who suspected that the premium and the incentive would be just another means of squeezing more work out of him and changing him out of his wage, has found his fears unjustified. What is more, he has discovered that the urge to improve his methods makes his job more interesting to him, encourages him to learn, and opens up ever wider horizons.

The attitude of many employers was at first not any more sympathetic. They were to the formation of productivity councils only when the Manufacturers' Association demanded that they do so. Today, they find that the system pays, and that in addition the productivity council has assumed a great part of the burden of labor relations that formerly weighed on management.

More Wheat For Winter

THE area under wheat is to be expanded considerably according to the winter programme adopted by the Field Crop Workers' Association of the Histadrut, and will reach 275,000 dunams compared with 273,000 dunams sown last year. On the other hand, the barley acreage is to be reduced from 111,000 to 100,000 dunams. The programme envisages wheat on all heavy and undrained soils, except on hill slopes and shallow tracts, which are more suitable for barley. The implementation of this programme should increase the domestic supply of wheat for human consumption.

The reduction of the area under barley is to affect mainly the B.M.S. variety, for the acreage of the Nissanan and Tunisian varieties is to be expanded. Over 40 percent of the wheat acreage is to be sown in the Nissanan variety. A given percentage of the land has been allocated to the various varieties of wheat and barley in each district of the Negev.

Legumes will occupy from 87,000 to 167,000 dunams, out of which 25,000 dunams will be under peas for human consumption (10,000 dunams will be varieties for canning), compared with 2,626 dunams sown last year. The acreage of green manure is to reach 130,000 dunams compared with 88,000 dunams sown last year.

Bi-National Board To Aid Arab Workers

THE first board of the Arab Farmers' and Workers' Fund, consisting of 11 Arab and 11 Jewish members, was elected at the first general meeting, which took place on Wednesday. The Histadrut founded the Fund in 1949 to give its first financial backing to the Arab labor movement in this country and to assist Arab wage-earners in town and village to rid themselves of usurious loans. The Fund is primarily interested in the creation and development of cooperative worker and farmer projects and in cultural activities.

The Fund's registered capital is £100,000, of which £40,000 has been raised so far. The Histadrut has supplied £10,000 and 4,000 Arab working people have bought 30,000 one-pound shares for cash—not always their own free will. In the General Teachers' Association covert pressure was applied and circulars were sent to the 700 members telling them that they must sign up for a minimum of 50 shares.

Ministry Grant

The Fund received £17,000 from the Ministry of Labour and £5,000 from the Workers' Bank. Of the £12,000 in loans outstanding at the end of 1953, £4,000 are now being repaid. The Fund is spreading out among 62 co-operatives, agricultural marketing societies accounted for £12,000 and consumers' cooperatives for £19,000.

WEEK ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Tel Aviv Dollar Drop
THE conspicuous feature within the otherwise rather steady market was the considerable drop in TAVEL DOLLAR, which during the week under report lost some 20 percent, thus reaching the lowest since January, 1954, with turnover in this security sometimes slightly larger than the average in the previous week. This offer of Tavel Dollar may be connected with the fact that the Government is to take over the Palestine Electric shares, Israel Register, for some shares, the Government will offer \$250 Tavel Dollar plus \$1,400 in a short-term Government bond; the official announcement to shareholders is expected within a day or two.

PALESTINE ELECTRIC
Issues were in demand and improved by a few points, and so did PALT. PNTASH ordinary shares, ATA, KURDANEH and BANK LEUMI shares, the latter gaining 5 points during the week and came back to their previous level. Business in MILYEV HOVA was rather dull with some signs of strength at the beginning of this week, prices, however, recovering to last week's level.

Afternoon Reactions
A considerable profit-taking set in on Wall Street with a rallying tendency developing towards the weekend. The undertone remained nervous and the volume was moderate. The bond market also experienced a slow week. In the foreign section, Brazilian issues were lower to a point or more on small turnover. Germans and Greeks were easier, but later developed a rallying tendency, while Italians were mixed, and Danmarks and Norwegian were fractionally higher. World Bank issues were neglected. The Dow-Jones Average for 30 Industrials was 344.45 as against 350.38 last week, and for 20 Industrials 118.01 against 120.74. The recent expansion of trading volume on Wall Street caused the stock exchange seats to flock to \$7,000, double their worth in November. The lowest price in modern times was \$17,000 in 1942, the all-time high \$42,000 in 1929.

London at New Peak
ONCE again activity and strength after a hesitant start was the London stock market's feature. The Ordinary Share Index rose to a new peak of 170.8, a gain of 4.5. Since the start of the New Account on Wednesday, there has been a strong revival of investment demand. In the gold share market, interest was centered on O.F.S. shares. The Gold Development Index, which has been at a high level, although subordinated by international uncertainties, the Government bonds have maintained a firm undertone. Reuters' Daily Index for Industrials was 203.9 as against 196.8 last week, and for Kafirs 89.3 against 88.9.

Gold Prices Up

debate in the French Assembly and the advance of gold on the London market have been the stimulating factors of the Paris gold strength and activity. On Thursday, the gold price reached \$34.55, which was 30 cents more than the price recorded during the greater part of July. The sterling price of gold was \$34.10 higher, and the Swiss \$34.10 higher. The volume of trading reached \$500 million, the highest since the start of the year. On the foreign exchange market, the dollar rose to a new peak of \$24.50, the highest since the start of the year. On Friday, however, the price of gold was slightly lower, and the price of the dollar was slightly higher. The price of gold was \$34.50, and the price of the dollar was \$24.50.

Commodities
THE feature of the week was the continued firmness of GRAINS, chiefly under the influence of the delay of the U.K. grain harvest, caused by persistent bad weather. The provisional estimate of U.S. maize production, the smallest since 1947 provided another important factor. WHEAT prices, however, have not shared the rise, although there is a likelihood of reduced crops in the U.S., Canada, France and Italy. A trading limit of 1c per lb. a day in COFFEE prices came into effect on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange because of unsettled conditions in Brazil. Prices fell daily within the permitted limit, in Rio de Janeiro, Senhor Guden, Brazil's new Finance Minister, said that he was opposed to the policy of a minimum dollar coffee price.

Tel Aviv Stock Markets

AUG. 28	RISE OR FALL
Govt. Loans	
2 1/2% 1955 (reg.)	101 1/2 -
4 1/2% 1955 (reg.)	101 1/2 -
2 1/2% 1955 (reg.)	101 1/2 -
Pop. Loans	
1949-50 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
1950-51 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
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2120-21 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2121-22 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2122-23 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2123-24 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2124-25 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2125-26 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2126-27 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2127-28 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2128-29 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2129-30 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2130-31 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2131-32 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2132-33 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2133-34 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2134-35 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2135-36 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2136-37 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2137-38 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2138-39 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2139-40 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2140-41 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2141-42 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2142-43 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2143-44 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2144-45 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2145-46 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2146-47 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2147-48 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2148-49 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2149-50 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2150-51 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2151-52 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2152-53 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2153-54 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2154-55 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2155-56 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2156-57 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2157-58 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2158-59 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2159-60 (LL 10)	101 1/2 -
2160-61 (LL 10)	101 1